base of the petals towards their extremity. Indeed, nearest to their base, within the first third of their length, there is a large irregular spot of an intense yellow; about the middle of their length there follows a narrower cross band of red color, vermilion towards the base, intensely pink towards the outside, not reaching the margin of the petals, sometimes dissolved into several separate spots; lastly, beyond the middle of the length of the petals there are three to eight smaller roundish spots of a paler violet pink color. The flowers of *Veronica chamædrys* prove that also gay blue colors are perceived and selected by Ascia.—HERMANN MULLER *in Nature*.

CAREX SULLIVANTII.—Mr. E. C. Howe, of Yonkers, West Chester Co., N. Y., writes that he has collected during the present season several specimens of the above *Carex*, and would like to exchange them for some Western Carices, such as *C Shortiana*, *C. Meadii*, *C. Bebbii*, *C. crus-corvi*, *C. conjuncta*, *C. muricata*, *C. cephaloidea*, or *C. Fraseriana*.

CROSS FERTILIZATION OF BAPTISIA TINCTORIA.—Prof. W. W. Bailey writes in reference to *B. tinctoria* that it is cross-fertilized by humble bees. Their weight on the keel causes a quick and decided lateral deflection of the wings, exposing the androœcium. A careful study of this mechanism would be very interesting.

DOWNINGIA PULCHELLA.—In a field east of San Jose I saw last June at least five acres completely carpeted with *Downingia pulchella*. The nearly level ground had been sown with wheat which the April flood "drowned out" in the lowest places. In September the same ground will be covered with cocklebur.

The rare *Mentzelia Lindleyi* is abundant near Alum Rock, seven miles east of San Jose.—V. RATTAN, *San Francisco, Cal.*

NEW LOCALITY FOR SULLIVANTIA OHIONIS.—Happening to spend a day in the eastern part of Cass county, Indiana, I found on the limestone bluffs overhanging Pipe Creek, just before its junction with the Wabash River, *Sullivantia Ohionis* in abundance The general conformation of the country and the relative situation of *Sullivantia*, are almost exact counterparts of the station in Jefferson Co., Indiana, with the single exception that the bluffs are not nearly so high. The exposure and character of the soil seem to be identical.—M. S. COULTER, *Logansport, Ind.*

SCIENCE.—A Weekly Record of Scientific Progress. Illustrated. We have received the initial number of the above journal, which claims to "occupy a field in periodical literature hitherto unoccupied," "and the only first class weekly Journal in the United States devoted to science, recognized by scientists as their medium of communication." Furthermore, all desiring to keep "au courant", or rather

to be kept "au courant," since "Science" is the active agent, will find this journal invaluable. Having dipped thus far into the prospectus, we turned from the field of superlatives into the list of contributors. These are superlative, their names being a sufficient guaranty of the undertaking. In Vol. 1, No 1, we have articles by Prof. E. S. Holden, Prof. Burt G. Wilder, Francis P. Upton, and others, together with a mass of well selected extracts After a close examination of its contents, however, we find not to exceed three notes bearing upon botanical subjects. Such being the case we cheerfully advise all to subscribe for it, addressing John Michels, editor, box 3838, New York, and enclosing $4 the "*sine qua non.*"

THE MONTHLY INDEX to Current Periodical Literature, Proceedings of Learned Societies and Government Publications. Published at office of American Bookseller, 10 Spruce Street, N. Y., at $1 per annum. Under the above somewhat extended title, we have the *vade mecum* of the specialist, since it gives the titles of the latest articles written in almost every department of Natural History, Philosophy, Biography, Education, Religion, Art, Æsthetics, Architecture, Music, Archæology, Anthropology, Ethnology, Folk-lore, etc., etc., with the name of author and number of pages. Without claiming to "meet a long felt want" it does it admirably. Address as above.

NECTAR, ITS NATURE, OCCURRENCE AND USES. By Wm. Trelease, Ithaca, N. Y. We have received the author's edition of the above pamphlet, and hope in our next issue to make a full review. It is extracted from the report on cotton insects by J. Henry Comstock, Entomologist to the U. S. Department of Agriculture. The extract is 25 pages with a full page steel plate containing 13 figures.

RUDIMENTARY COMA IN GODETIA.—While investigating the development of the embryo-sac in the different genera of *Onagraceæ*, my attention was attracted to certain hair-like projections which appeared upon the forming ovule of *Godetia*, probably *G. grandiflora*. A careful examination showed them to be identical in structure with the forming hairs in the coma of *Epilobium*. They occurred almost exclusively at the chalazal end, one or two scattered ones being detected farther down upon the raphe. A study of the development of the coma of *Epilobium* shows that the first indication of it is a tuberculated appearance at the chalazal end. Presently these tubercles push out into elongating nucleated cells which eventually develop into the long hairs of the coma. Now *Godetia* permanently retains this tuberculated margin at the upper end, but does not usually develop its coma any farther. In the cases examined, however, the forming ovules, either in reminiscence or prophecy, stretched out their tubercles into incipient hairs. Tracing these ovules in their subsequent development it was found that these hairs gradually disappeared until when the ovules had become anatropous, there was no indication of them. As *Godetia*